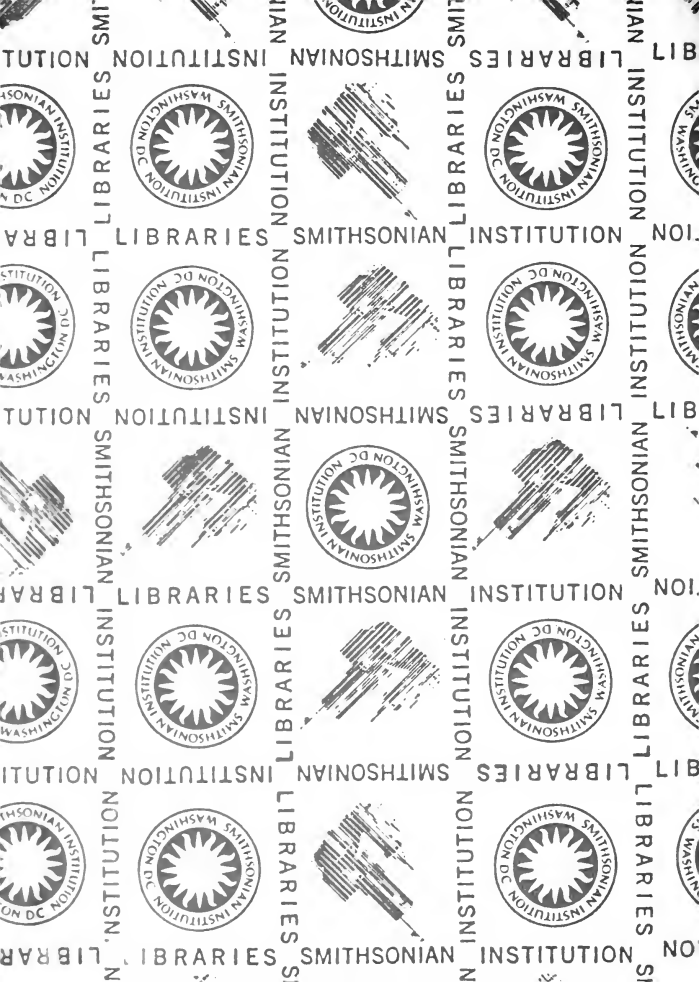


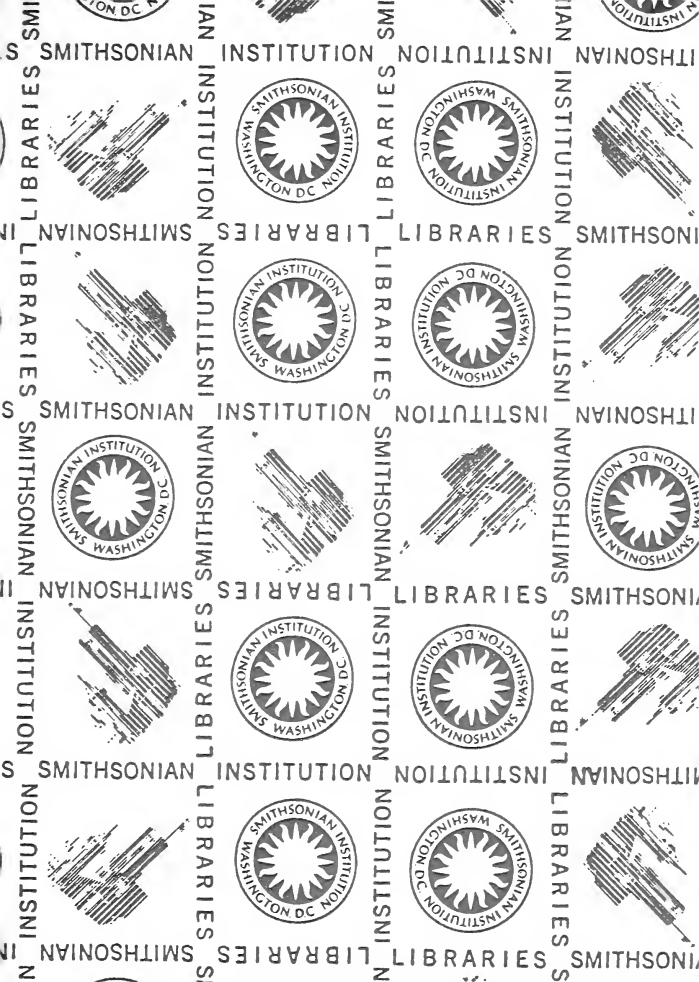
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HAND BOOK
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TISSUE PAPER
WORK

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THIS
SUPER
WORK,
IMPS
SHADES, MATS,
GRATE
APPROX,
ETC.



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H A N D B O O K

—OF:—

TISSUE PAPER WORK

Containing instructions for making

LAMP SHADES,

FANS,

MATS,

ROSES,

SUNFLOWERS,

LUNCH FAVORS,

SHAVING CASES,

ROSE SHADES.

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New York, N. Y.

TISSUE PAPER WORK.

In making paper work, neatness and exactness are required. The finest quality of French tissue paper should be used.

Pale rose, yellow or blue are the most desirable tints, except deep red, which costs much more. Flower wire, which is bought by the spool, is made especially for this work.

Stickaline or jar paste is the best for this use as it can be kept a long time in good condition. Where this cannot be procured, flour paste, carefully made, rather thin and boiled, is a good substitute; this must be renewed every day. A small brush must be used in applying the paste,

and only a little on the brush at a time.

Where artificial green leaves cannot be obtained, the green glazed paper called leaf paper is used. Leaves are cut the exact size and shape of natural rose leaves, taking one as a pattern, notched very finely on the edges, and veins delicately traced through the centre and sides of the leaves, to imitate nature as nearly as possible.



CRIMPED LAMP SHADES.

To make a Lamp Shade, four sheets of colored and one of white paper are required.

To form the body of the shade, cut two circles of paper twenty inches in diameter, one of the colored and one of the white. Fold each of the same through the centre again and again, back and forth, so as to form creases from the centre in fan-like folds. Repeat this process, folding and unfolding. Then, holding the point or centre loosely in the left hand, gently crease the paper with the right hand, opening it out and creasing again and again until it assumes a crepe-like or crimped appearance. Continue this until it is very fine, which adds greatly to

the beauty of the shade. Then cut off the top or point two and one half inches and trim the bottom, leaving the shade seven inches in length and ready for the fringe. The white is for the lining and is exactly the same size.

FRINGE.

Divide one sheet of paper lengthwise into four strips, each five inches in width. These, which are for the fringe, are folded and refolded again and again, and crushed with the hand in the same manner as the shade, until thoroughly crimped. With the thumb and finger rub a smooth margin on the edge of the strip which is to be pasted on to the shade, and thus form the heading to the fringe, which is cut with sharp scissors from the opposite edge of the crimped piece in fine strips, extending quite close to the margin.

It is easier to put the fringe on in strips of two or three inches. These are to be pasted on the edges of the two crimped shades, which is done by laying them upon a cutting-board, and with the thumb and finger of the left hand, gently spreading their crimped edges out plain.

A row of fringe must be put on the *under* side of the colored shade, and a row on the *upper* side of the white one, which is for the lining.

Fringe must be pasted around the top in the same manner. A large card or piece of stiff paper can be used to spread the top in fringing and saves stretching the shade with the hand.

When thoroughly dry, pass the shade gently through the hand two or three times with great care not to crush the fringe, and place the lining on a porcelain lamp shade, fitting it and laying the fringe smoothly if inclined to fold.

Over this place the colored shade, and with as little paste, and as lightly as possible, fasten

the two edges at the top together: taking care that the fringe on the lining remains free, and falls over the edge to make a finish around the top. The lower edges are to be pasted the same way at intervals.

ROSETTES.

For the rosettes a sheet of paper is divided in the centre, and each half crushed into the smallest space possible—a ball. Then smoothed out to its full size and crushed again, smoothed out once more, and made into a ball. After a third crushing and smoothing out, it is to be folded over and over, until twelve layers thick.

On the surface of each folded piece, twelve rosettes are to be marked out around a checker or large spool. These are to be sewed through the centre with coarse cotton, cut out, and then fringed or clipped around, somewhat finer than the crimped fringe.

Holding the rosette in the left hand by the knot on the under side, with the thumb and finger of the right hand pluck and pull into a ball-like shape the fringe, so as to give it a tufted or flower look.

These rosettes are to be pasted on the bottom edge of the lamp shade, just above and so as to cover the heading of the fringe. This must be done while the shade remains on the porcelain one.

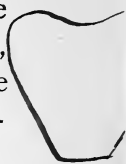
ROSES AND BUDS.

Six roses and two buds form the garland which decorates the shade.

With these are twined half a dozen artificial, (green) rose leaves, which can be bought at any milliner's for a small price.

The remaining sheet of pink paper is to be crushed and smoothed out once or twice, and


then folded for cutting the leaves, which are of two sizes, with a few of a third size very small, to form the centre. These leaves are almost heart shaped, like cut. The largest size are two and a quarter inches in length, and one and three quarters across the top. The second and third sizes, a quarter of an inch less each way.



With the sharp blade of the scissors, lay a small plait in the middle of the broad end of the leaf, and curl the edges of each side outward with a stroke of the point of the scissor blade, which causes them to curl like natural leaves.

Fine flower wire for the stems is cut in lengths of four inches each. One end is bent to form a loop, and upon this, securely tied with fine white thread, are some of the fragments of crushed paper left from the leaf cutting, to form the centre or heart of the rose.

Plaiting and curling the leaves gives them a

convex shape: and around this rose centre, laid against it with a concave surface, with the leaves curling inward, are carefully wound four of the smallest leaves, fastened and folded over each other securely so as to conceal the crushed centre. From this beginning, lay and bind on ten the second size leaves, taking care to lap each of one half its width upon the preceding one, and winding the thread at the bottom of the leaf so as to hold it in place. In like manner bind on the largest size leaves. For a large rose ten are needed. Five sepals cut of olive green paper, (tissue also) shaped thus,  one and one eighth inches long, and one quarter of an inch wide, pointed at one end, are bound on to form a finish for the back of the rose. A little paste is needed at the pointed ends to keep the rose in shape. The wire stem must be wound with olive green paper, and where the thread binds the leaves carefully cov-

ered with the same. A less number of leaves can be used where small roses are desired, and buds are formed by using only the small centre and five of the second size leaves; pasting the sepals and outer leaves closely together, and binding the same with a fine thread on the outside, to be removed when dry. A little dried moss on the buds adds to their beauty. The six roses and green leaves formed into a garland or wreath, with a bud at each end, is to be sewed on to the lamp shade just above the border, and will extend one third of the way around it.

Green button-hole twist is used, and a stitch securely and separately taken in three places, fastens it in place. Should the weight of the flowers make the shade droop or sag on one side, a coarse silk thread can be run around the top of the shade so as to draw and hold in place, if necessary. These directions faithfully followed, will insure success.

PAPER LAMP MATS.

Mats are made by dividing two sheets of tissue paper into eight pieces, each fifteen inches long and five wide. These are to be crimped lengthwise, as fine as possible, and then gently shaped into smooth and even bands, one and one half inches wide. These are to be woven, basket-like, eight crossing the other eight, over and under each alternately, and drawn closely to form a compact square. The ends of the paper which extend outside the woven part, about an inch and a half all around, can be left plain or cut in points, and ornamented with a rosette on each of the same, or a contrasting color.

The sides of this woven part are to be fastened here and there, with silk of the same shade; and the mat is more durable when pasted on a square of pasteboard. These mats are ornamented on one corner only, with a bunch of poppies or roses, and a little dried grass or oats.

For poppies, cut a circle of bright red tissue, two and one half inches in diameter. With the sharp blade of the scissors, carefully crimp or plait the edge of the same, which makes it cup shape. Upon a wire two inches long, tie a small tuft of fine crimped black fringe, made the same as for the lamp shades. Pass the end of the wire through the centres of two of the red poppy cups, and hold them in place by a little piece of green wax at the back. Smaller circles, plaited very closely, and made up in the same way, form poppy buds. Wind the stems with green paper and bunch five or six for a mat.

FANS.

For the fans, the cheap Japanese are the lightest, and form the best foundation.

A circle of pasteboard can be used in place of these—a piece of rattan attached for the handle.

First of all, every part must be covered with white paper, and the edges bound with the same; the handle smoothly wound, first with white tissue, and then with paper, the color intended for the fan.

Paste one layer of colored paper over one side of the white, and cover the other with a sheet of crimped paper, cut enough wider than the fan to allow for the fine folds, and long

enough to fold over the edge and be pasted down on the other side, one inch below the edge.

Put a row of rosettes close together around this outer edge, covering where the edge is pasted.

Successive rows of crimped fringe are pasted on the side of the fan, to fill the entire space inside of the rosettes, beginning at the outside and placing them near enough together to fall over each other fine and close, and give a mossy effect to the whole.

The fringe for the fan should be cut finer than for the lamp shade, but of the same depth.

A bunch of the fringe is to be pasted at the end of the fan-handle, so as to form a good sized tassel.

A spray of roses, buds. and leaves, grouped artistically, completes the plain side of the fan, and is sewed on in the same manner as the lamp shade. A bow of ribbon, of harmonizing

shade, tied midway on the handle, is very effective. If preferred, for round fan a circular piece can be crimped, (as for a lamp shade), and put on in detached pieces, notched on one edge, and over-lapping each other.

Where for decorations only and to be fastened upon the wall, large fans are used, and an open space left in the centre of the fringed side where the flowers are to be placed.

FAVORS.

• Small fans, decorated the same as the large ones here described, of different colors and shades are novelties as German or lunch favors.

A long loop of narrow ribbon is attached to each, that it may be worn at the side.

GRATE APRONS,

A piece of stiff brown wrapping paper, cut an inch wider than the open space where the grate apron is needed, forms a foundation for the same.

A sheet of tissue paper, crimped crossways, gives a length of twenty inches to the apron.

This, when finely crimped, is to be carefully pasted over the stiff paper, so as to cover it.

By laying upon a table and gently pulling out the paper to its full width, [having the crimps run up and down] it will not tear.

Only the top and edges must be pasted.

Across the bottom, a row of fringe is to be pasted in the same manner as on the lamp shade, and above it continuous rows to the depth of four inches, with rosettes to finish as a heading.

A narrow trimming of rows of fringe is to be made around the other three sides of the apron and in the centre a large bunch of Poppies and dried grass securely fastened.

Olive green paper is most serviceable and effective for this use.

SHAVING CASES.

Shaving papers, cut balloon shape, five inches across the widest part, are of thirty or forty layers of different colored tissue paper, the edges pinked all around—joined at the top with a large bow of satin ribbon and loop to hang.

The outline of this is of the same shape in stiff cardboard and covered like the fan with crimped paper, and a thick double row of fringe around the edges.

In the centre on one side, a bunch of roses and leaves are to be placed—small ones look best.

SUNFLOWERS.

For a sunflower, cut a stiff piece of paste-board in a circle four inches in diameter.

Cover this with fine dark brown crimped fringe, very near together.

With sharp scissors, clip the ends as closely as possible, to look like the centre of natural flower.

For the petals, cut double circles of bright yellow tissue paper in four different sizes, the largest, ten inches in diameter, and each size in succession one inch smaller.

Fold each circle through the centre, and make sixteen points an inch deep on the edge, and cut midway between each point two inches toward the centre.

Then fold and crease through the centre of each point to within an inch and a half of the middle of the paper, and run a bodkin through this fold, shirring the paper on it the same as if running in a gathering string.

Press the paper *hard*, so as to give it a ruffled or shirred appearance.

Each of the five doubled pieces is to be treated in this way and then pasted on the under side of the brown centre, with the points curling towards and over the centre.

The smallest is pasted on first, the others in succession one by one, and the shirred points or leaves are made so as to alternate with each other. These are to be pasted firmly, and a round piece of green paper with fine pointed edges is pasted on the back: A loop of picture wire serves to hang it on the lamp or curtain.

ROSE SHADES.

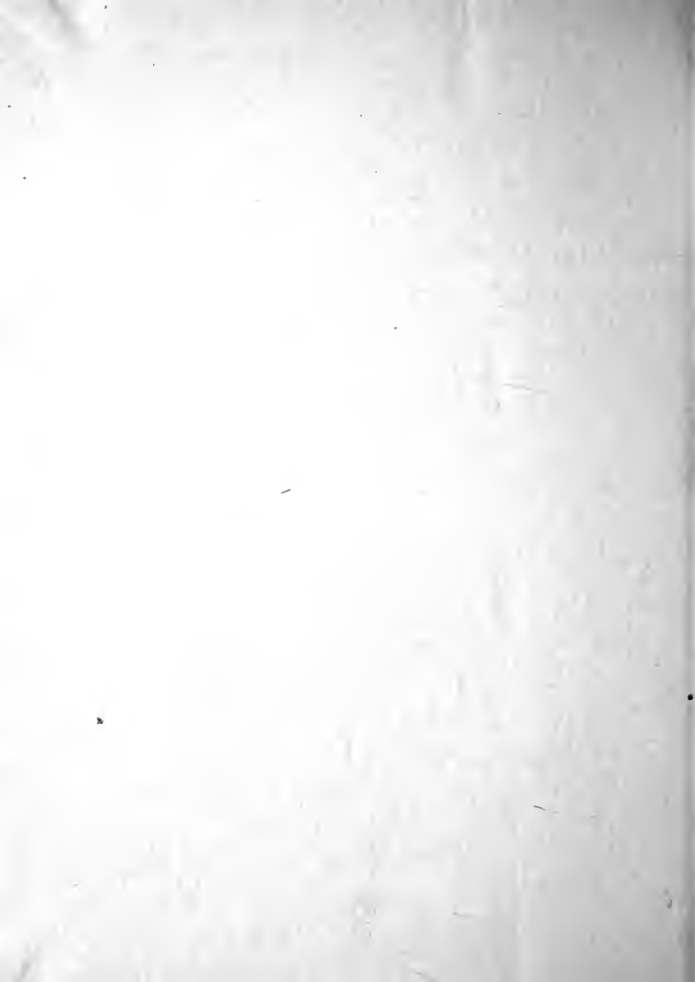
Side shades, made in a similar manner of different tints of rose colored paper, shading outward, with a bunch of deep roses in the centre are very effective when hung upon a lighted lamp in the evening.

TOILET MATS.

Pretty toilet or bottle mats are made in the same way, of bright tinted paper, with yellow or orange fringed centres.

Made of shaded green paper from very dark in the centre to the outside row of palest green, a good imitation of a Pond lily is produced.



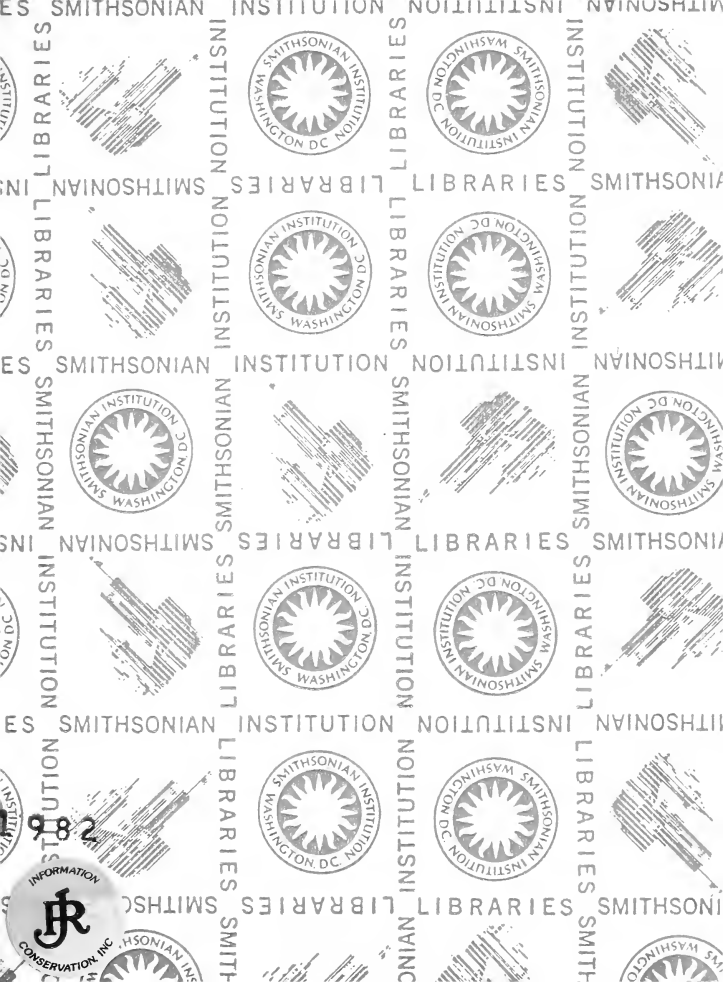












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Handbook of tissue paper work.